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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/731,758	12/08/2000	Stefano Faccin	017.38601PX1 (17178)	9624

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EXAMINER	
EL HADY, NABIL M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/731,758	FACCIN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nabil M. El-Hady	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 November 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-84* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-84* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. Claims 1-84 are presented for examination.

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1-31 and 34-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pepe et al. (5,742,668) (hereinafter Pepe).

4. As per claim 1, Pepe teaches a method of controlling access of a subscriber to a network comprising: sending an identification of the subscriber and an access to be provided to the subscriber from a visited network of a plurality of networks connected to a home network (e.g. col. 21, lines 12-28); in response to the identification of the subscriber and access to be provided to the subscriber, storing a subscriber profile of an authorized access to be provided to the subscriber (e.g. col. 21, lines 12-28); and controlling access of the subscriber to any network dependent upon a comparison of the access to be provided to the subscriber and the stored subscriber profile (e.g. col. 21, lines 12-28).

5. As per claims 34-36, the claims are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

6. As per claim 37, Pepe teaches a method of controlling access of a subscriber to register in networks comprising during or after the subscriber registers in a network, providing an identification of the subscriber and an access at a home network of the subscriber, the access comprising an identification of access to one of the networks in which the subscriber is

registered (during or after registering of the subscriber in a visiting network , the subscriber is provided in the visiting network with a part of the subscriber profile data stored in the home location register in order to implement service features (col. 2, lines 21-31)).

7. As per claim 38, the claim is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

8. As per claim 68, Pepe teaches a method of controlling access of a subscriber to register in networks comprising providing an identification of the subscriber at a home network; in response to the providing of the identification of the subscriber, storing a subscriber profile of an access to be provided to the subscriber to at least the networks (the subscriber is provided in the visiting network with a part of the subscriber profile data stored in the home location register in order to implement service features (col. 2, lines 21-31)); and using the stored subscriber profile in controlling service provided to the subscriber (col. 2, line 57 to col. 3, line 18).

9. As per claim 78, the claim is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

10. As per claims 39, 69, and 79, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the controlling of the service provided to the subscriber occurs while the subscriber is registered in a visited network and the networks are access networks from which the subscriber may obtain services while roaming in the visited network (e.g. col. 2, lines 25-35).

11. As per claims 2, 41, 42, 70, 71, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the storing of the subscriber profile is in the home network (e.g. Figure 1).

12. As per claims 3, 43, 72, 80, 81, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the storing of the subscriber profile is in the visited network (e.g. col. 22, lines 4-10).

13. As per claims 4, 7, 10, Pepe teaches a method wherein: each difference access provides a different degree of bandwidth in communications (e.g. col. 6, lines 10-19).

14. As per claims 5, 8, 11, Pepe teaches a method wherein: each access provides for a different degree of security in communications (e.g. col. 6, lines 35-45).

15. As per claims 6, 9, 12, Pepe teaches a method wherein: each access provides different connection supplementary services (e.g. col. 7, lines 15-25).

16. As per claim 13, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the home network is an Internet protocol network and the visited network is a wireless cellular bearer network (e.g. col. 23, lines 50-60).

17. As per claim 14, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the public cellular bearer network is a general packet radio system network (e.g. col. 18, lines 30-40).

18. As per claim 15, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the home network is an Internet protocol network and the visited network is an Internet service provider (e.g. col. 2, lines 58, 65 and col. 22, lines 37-41).

19. As per claim 16, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the home network is an Internet protocol network and the visited network is a wireless local area network (e.g. col. 23, lines 28-38).

20. As per claims 17-31, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the access is chosen from a plurality of authorized accesses which may be granted to the subscriber (e.g. col. 6, lines 47-59).

21. As per claim 40, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the controlling of the service provided to the subscriber occurs from a request of a call controlling entity (e.g. col. 8, lines 48-54).

22. As per claim 44-47, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the sending of the identification of the subscriber and an access occurs in response to the transmission of an access type indicator identifying a network in which the subscriber is registered through the visited network to the home network or in response to a request from a call serving entity (e.g. col. 6, lines 10-26).

23. As per claims 48-54, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the subscriber profile comprises general service data used in providing service to the subscriber and data regarding permitted access of the subscriber to the networks (e.g. col. 9, lines 37-50).

24. As per claim 55, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the application level access originates from equipment of the subscriber registered to one of the networks (e.g. col. 20, lines 22-35).

25. As per claim 56, Pepe teaches the access originates from an interface between the visited network and one of the access networks to which the subscriber is registered (PCI 40, Fig. 1).

26. As per claim 57, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the access is determined by a call control entity based upon information obtained by the control entity about the network to which the subscriber is registered (e.g. col. 20, lines 4-20).

27. As per claim 58, Pepe teaches a method wherein: in response to at least one subsequent identification of the subscriber and the access being provided at the home network, the home network sends to the visited network an acknowledgement of a change in registration of the subscriber to another access network (e.g. col. 23, lines 28-35).

28. As per claim 59, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the access is used by the home network to control connectivity of communications to the subscriber through the home network (e.g. col. 23, lines 50-60).

29. As per claims 60-67, the claims are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

30. As per claims 73, 74, Pepe teaches a method wherein: the providing of the identification of the subscriber occurs in response to transmission of an access type indicator to the home network identifying an access network (e.g. col. 23, lines 5-18).

31. As per claims 75-77, the claims are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

32. As per claim 82, Pepe teaches a system wherein: an access comprising an identification of access to one of the networks in which the subscriber is registered is transmitted from the visited network to the home network and the storing of the subscriber profile is in response to the identification of access at the home network (e.g. col. 16, lines 1-12).

33. As per claim 83, the claim is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

34. As per claim 84, Pepe teaches the access is an application level access (col. 2, lines 60-65).

35. Claims 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pepe in view of Dare et al. (5,684,950) (hereinafter Dare).

36. As per claim 32, Pepe does not specifically show a method wherein an application level registration message containing the identification of the subscriber and the access is generated in response to a request from a subscriber equipment to a visited network entity;
In response to an entity in the visited network receiving the request, an address of an entity in the home network is obtained from a routing analysis in the visited network; and
The application level registration message is transmitted to the address in the home network.
Dare teaches a method wherein an application level registration message containing the identification of the subscriber and the access is generated in response to a request from a subscriber equipment to a visited network entity (e.g. col. 2, lines 25-30);
In response to an entity in the visited network receiving the request, an address of an entity in the home network is obtained from a routing analysis in the visited network (e.g. col. 2, lines 30-

45); and the application level registration message is transmitted to the address in the home network (e.g. col. 2, lines 30-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Pepe with Dare. The motivation would have been to provide authentication using an application level registration method.

37. As per claim 33, Pepe does not specifically teach a method wherein: an entity of the home network obtains the subscriber profile in response to receipt of the application level registration message. Dare teaches a method wherein: an entity of the home network obtains the subscriber profile in response to receipt of the application level registration message (e.g. col. 2, lines 35-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Pepe with Dare. The motivation would have been to provide authentication using an application level registration method.

38. Applicant's arguments filed 11/10/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-84 is maintained.

39. In the remarks, applicants argued in substance that (1), Pepe et al. do not describe how the PCI 40 would be utilized in association with a visited network relative to a home network, (2), Pepe et al. subscriber profile is stored not in response to the identification of the subscriber and access to be provided to the subscriber as recited in claim1 or in response to connection of the subscriber equipment to the visited network as recited in claim 34, (3),Pepe el al. do not have a comparison of the access to be provided to the subscriber and the stored subscriber profile, and do not control service provided to the subscriber (4),Pepe et al.'s disclosure is not concerned with subscriber registration as claim 37, (5), the subject matter in Dare et al. is not analogous to that of the present invention.

40. Examiner respectfully traverses applicants' remarks.

41. As to point (1), Pepe is clearly addressing the interoperability problems which he divide to location tracking and service management. The location tracking is addressed by disclosing the use of home location register (HLR) and visitor location register (VLR), while the service management which include customer profile data management and security administration functions is addressed by the PCI server. The PCI server may be utilized as an interface to the home location or the visiting location.

42. As to point (2), Pepe et al. subscriber profile is stored in response to the identification of the subscriber and access to be provided to the subscriber as recited in claim1 or in response to connection of the subscriber equipment to the visited network as recited in claim 34 (as is clearly disclosed in col. 2, lines 25-37 as part of the automatic roamer registration process, where a profile is created in a visited home location when the user travels to a new visiting location).

43. As to point (3), Pepe el al. disclose a comparison of the access to be provided to the subscriber and the stored subscriber profile (col. 3, lines 6-9), and disclose controlling service provided to the subscriber (col. 2, line 58 to col. 3, line 18).

44. As to point (4), Pepe et al.'s disclosure is clearly concerned with subscriber registration as claim 37 (during or after registering of the subscriber in a visiting network , the subscriber is provided in the visiting network with a part of the subscriber profile data stored in the home location register in order to implement service features (col. 2, lines 21-31)).

45. As to point (5), in response to applicant's argument that the subject matter in Dare et al. is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, dare et al. is concerned with method and system for authenticating an authorized user with respect to multiple computer servers within a distributed computing environment after a single network sign-up which is analogous to method and system for registering subscriber with respect to multiple networks after a single network sign-up.

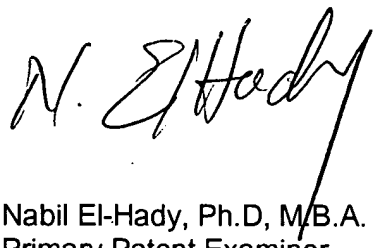
46. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

47. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nabil M. El-Hady whose telephone number is (571) 272-3963. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



5/14/2005

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